

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Mr. Hind returned from his last exploring expedition to the North-West Territory about ten days ago. Hind was accompanied by Lord Cavendish and Ashley as far as Chicago. Lord Cavendish, a few days before the party left Red River, took a fancy to go on an exploring expedition to the headwaters of a half-breed guide, on a journey of several hundred miles, although the thermometer was below zero. The young gentleman's love of sport must be stronger than he could have his companions when they were not to return to civilization, to go upon such an expedition.

Mr. Hind and his party thoroughly explored the head-brook of the Assiniboine, and traversed the whole branch of the Saskatchewan some hundreds of miles. He used canoes going one way and for the other took horses, by which he secured a more thorough knowledge of the country than the fur traders could travel by water entirely. The Company's traders made a survey reported to the Superintendent, and found a way to the headwaters of the Assiniboine, which is a route utterly unfit for cultivation.

It is to be hoped about the banks of the river to be

202, but say that five miles from it the land is even better than on the Red River. The climate is much colder and the vegetation most luxuriant. From the accounts of the hunters a would appear, however, that the slope of land at the mouth of the Gros Ventre is the same as the rest of the Territory. There is no snow said to be deep there, snow shoes being unknown to the Indians, and it is a well timbered country. This is the locality, also, in which the coal seams exist. Mr. Hild did not penetrate so far, but he has left undoubted proofs of their existence. At Fort Benton, and other western posts, in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, it would appear from Mr. Hild's researches that the wood of flogging growth is the same as the A-woinche has proved graminaceous. Lignite is found, but not in such quantities as to be profitable. There is, however, over the whole country a sufficient wood for building and fuel during the settlement of the territory, and there are some very large timber tracts, the north, for which the way of transportation, it is believed that another party made a discovery. They found that an

The hunter of the Assiniboinne approached within a very short distance of the Saskatchewan. If the two streams could be joined, there would be no need of passing in digging in downy drift, or crossing over the hills by the lake, to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and thence passed the barrier of the falls, up to the river. The northing and southing would be saved, and the newly discovered route, since the head of the Assiniboine runs almost due west from Red River, would be the highest point at which Mr. Hind saw the Saskatchewan; it was half a mile broad and seven feet deep.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The *Monsieur* contains an account, from Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and other colonies, from M. Renier, of the Institute giving an account of a singular discovery of a stone tablet covered with Cuneiform Characters dated the time of Sennacherib—that is, of the second year of the Christian era. It was found in the ruins of Zaira, the ancient Colonia Julia Zaira, situated near the subdivision of Haine, in the province of Lyons, supposed by the tribe of the Ouled Sallem; the finders of it were some men employed in digging.

In the first division, entitled "Duties to be paid by head," are the following: "A hare, I demand [this] was worth about 8d.); a horse or a mare, 1 s.; a pig, — (indistinct); a sucking pig, 1 s.; a sheep or goat, 1 s.; and a ewe or a goat, 6 d." The next group is headed "Duties to be paid by weight or measure." On green garden fabrics, seven

Table cover, 1 dec.; a light colored tunic, 1; and  
and covering, 1; a purple sarkum, 1; and additional  
Other African stuffs pay per piece. The next dis-  
cision is for skins, but the duties are effaced: "A skin of  
completely prepared, — a skin unprepared, — a  
goat skin, — cordi cane per lb., — goat skin, —  
per quintal — — — — — — — — — — 10 lb.  
per quintal — — — — — — — — — — 10 lb.  
The tariff runs as follows: "Principally  
the customs regulation: Pasture animals and beasts of  
burden are exempt from duty; for other things see  
the chapter which concerns them. An amphora of  
wine, — an amphora of date wine, — — — — —  
muntal, 1 dec.; figs per quintal, — — — — —  
bushels, — — — — — 10 bushels, — — — — —  
the "olive" — — — — — — — — — — — — — —  
the tariff schedule was between 136 and 139 of the  
Christian era; the garrison of a cohort, and it is probable  
that up to the year 202 the cohort charged to do  
the frontiers of the empire was exempted from  
customs duty. The colony was situated on one of the  
most frequented roads which led from the desert  
to the Central Arabian garrisons.  
The tariff schedule mentioned in the tariff are some

which are still made in the oasis of Zibard and Bled el Jebel, in the south of the Regency of Tunis. For example, the "light colored tunics" are evidently those which wealthy Arabs wear at present, and which were lately borrowed by European ladies as shawls. The *sa sa* are now the *gundules* which form the Regency of command in the Regency of Tunis; and the *sa sa* are the *sa sa* which are made in those parts, which are still used in those parts. The date wine is now replaced in the oasis by a sort of alcohol made from figs. The meaning of the words *cordeus* and *vopa* is not very clear, but perhaps they are not correctly given. The *cordeus* is a word which is not found in the duties of the Roman Empire, but only the 4th part of the value of the goods—*cordeus* having been levied in Italy, Sicily, the two Gauls, Africa Minor, Bithynia, Pontus and Phrygia; but the *cordeus* which has now been found proves that the *cordeus* were not uniform.

It proves, also, that in Africa, at all events, they were not uniform.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—From the report of Amos A. Lawrence, the Treasurer, it appears that the prosperity of the College has not been materially affected by the commercial disasters of the past year. The

Alumnus has been completely at a loss for the sum of \$5,000, borrowed from the University. William C. Dowse, has resigned from its exegores. Mr. William T. Andrews, has resigned the office of Treasurer last year, gave the sum of \$2,500 to the Plummer Fund, having previously given the same amount for the same purpose. Mr. T. Andrews has given \$350 for the purchase of books for the Medical Professorship. A subscription committee, by Mr. George J. Easton, has been organized, and has secured \$1,000 each, for the benefit of the Medical Department, still remains open. The vast zoological collection of Prof. Agassiz, made from all parts of the world, remains unused and almost useless in a temporary building, and the Professor, who is devoting his life to the advancement of natural science in this country, has no adequate provision for his support, or for the care of his collection, and is unable to continue enlarging the collection, which he offers to the corporation. Were this collection made available, Prof. Agassiz believes that he would attract to Cambridge students even from Europe. The exegores of the late President Dowse propose to give \$2,000 to rebuild the

The university in the botanical garden. This department has no adequate source of income, and the Government is unwilling to supply it. The result is that the College of Agriculture has been forced to discontinue the year have been commenced of the year. The expenditures have been \$75,524.38, and there remains on hand in cash a sum of \$25,517. The salary of the President of the College is \$2,500 and his house rent; of Professor Huntington \$2,500, and his house rent; of Professor Henshaw \$2,500, and his house rent. The salaries of the professors are \$2,500 each. The salaries of the faculty exclusive of the College and the grounds adjacent to the College are \$1,000,636.40. Of this amount, \$1,000,636.40 is in notes and mortgages, and \$168,559.03 is real estate. The Treasurer says that, owing to the high cost of living, the salaries paid to the officers of the institution and government in the College are inadequate to provide for the maintenance of their families when they shall become disabled.

The average salary of clergymen in the Church of England, high or low, is \$1,400. The average pay of clergymen in this country is hardly a fourth of this